

L I E

My lady *lieges*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden.*
So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be
filed natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto
God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his
will. *Grew's Cosmology.*

LIEGE. *n. f.* Sovereign; superior lord.
O pardon me, my *liege*! but for my tears
I had foretold this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakespeare.*
The other part reserv'd I by consent,
For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shakespeare.*
You with your best endeavour have stirred up
My liefeft *liege* to be mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*
The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in conformation wait
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *lieges*. *Philips.*

LIEGEMAN. *n. f.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject.
This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he 'gan himself unfold. *Fairy Queen.*
Sith then the ancestors of those that now live, yielded them-
selves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tye their chil-
dren to the same subjection? *Spenser on Ireland.*
Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shak.*

LIEGER. *n. f.* [from *liege*.] A resident ambassador.
His passions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy.*

LIEU. *n. f.* [from *lieu*.] The part of a lie.
One of the people might lightly have *lied* with thy wife.
Gen. xxvi. 10.

LIENTERICK. *adj.* [from *lienterie*.] Pertaining to a lienterie.
There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none
equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in ob-
structions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lien-*
terick and other like cases. *Grew's Musaeum.*

LIENTERY. *n. f.* [from *lienterie*, *lieve*, smooth, and *liapor*, in-
testinum, gut; *lienterie*, French.] A particular looseness, or
diarrhoea, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the
stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or
no alteration. *Quincy.*

LIER. *n. f.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests or lies down; or re-
mains concealed.
There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city.
Job viii. 14.

LIEU. *n. f.* [French.] Place; room; it is only used with in:
in lieu, instead.
God, of his great liberality, had determined, in *lieu* of
man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that
justice which best becometh him. *Hooker, b. i.*
In *lieu* of such an increase of dominion, it is our business
to extend our trade. *Addison's Freeholder.*

LIEVE. *adv.* [See **LIEVE**.] Willingly.
Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you,
trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of
our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had spoke my
lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as
lieve hang as work. *L'Estrange.*

LIEUTENANCY. *n. f.* [from *lieutenant*, French; from *lieutenant*.]
1. The office of a lieutenant.
If such tricks as these trip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it
had been better you had not killed your three fingers to
off. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. The body of lieutenants.
The list of undisputed matters, is hardly so long as the
list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Classics.*

LIEUTENANT. *n. f.* [from *lieutenant*, French.]
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.
Whither away so fast?
—No farther than the tower,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
—We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shakespeare.*
I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and de-
puty *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for or-
dering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion
from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home. *Bacon.*
Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue cir-
cumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate,
who is the viceregent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he
derives his power of life and death. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*
Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And since from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Philips's Briton.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any
denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant* generals, a
colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain simply his
lieutenant.
It were meet that such captains only were employed as

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have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieu-*
tenants there. *Spenser on Ireland.*
According to military custom the place was good, and the
lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the
next vacant captainship. *Watson.*
The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant* general of the ar-
my; the most popular man of the kingdom; and the darling
of the sword men. *Clarendon.*
His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being
beaten by Lyfander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift.*
Canst thou so many gallant soldiers see,
And captains and *lieutenants* flight for me. *Gey.*

LIEUTENANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office
of lieutenant.

LIFE. *n. f.* plural *lives*. [Lipian, to live, Saxon.]
1. Union and co-operation of soul with body.
On thy *life* no more.
—My *life* I never held but as a pawz
To wage against thy foes; nor fear to lose it,
Thy safety being the motive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
She shews a body rather than a *life*.
A statue than a breather. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature
that hath *life*. *Gen. i. 20.*
The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a
participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeting
particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same
organized body. *Locke.*
So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
And steal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope.*

2. Present state.
O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for 'other!
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a solid thing than thou!
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

When I consider *life* 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies more; and when it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, takes off what we possess.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*
How'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life*'s perversic meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*

3. Enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence.
Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inspire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Fa. Qu.*
Their complot is to have my *life*:
And, if my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakespeare.*
Nor love thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains,
And tirs his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*
He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of
money. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.
His gushing entrails smok'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.
Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh.
I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and
misery.
Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden's Virg.*

7. Continuance of our present state.
And some have not any clear ideas of the greatest part of
them all their *lives*. *Locke.*
The administration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in
the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison on Italy.*

8. The living form; resemblance exactly copied.
Galen hath explained this point unto the *life*. *Brown.*
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That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot ex-
press, no, nor the first sight of the *life*. *Bacon's Essays.*
Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that
he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*
He that would be a matter, must draw by the *life* as well
as copy from originals, and join theory and experience toge-
ther. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

9. Exact resemblance.
I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn
to the *life* than this. *Denham.*
Rich carvings, portraiture, and imag'ry,
Where ev'ry figure to the *life* express'd
The Godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
He saw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All to the *life*, and ev'ry leader known. *Dryden's Æn.*

10. General state of man.
Studious they appear
Of arts that polish *life*; inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
All that cheers or softens *life*,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*
Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.
This I know, not only by reading of books in my study,
but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Ascham.*
Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

12. Living person.
Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own sword? whilst I *live* lives the gashes
Do better upon them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

13. Narrative of a life past.
Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*

14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.
The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of resolution,
as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage
had sprung. *Sidney.*
They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words;
and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is as
good oratory and poetry to them as the best. *Felton.*
Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiss'd Amphitryon's wife. *Prior.*

15. Animated existence; animal being.
Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*

LIFEBLOOD. *n. f.* [from *life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to life;
the vital blood.
This thickens doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprise. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
How could'st thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child. *Shak.*
They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells
in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*. *Speetator.*
Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation
Its motion and its heat maintains.
His forehead struck the ground,
Lifeblood and *life* rush'd mingled through the wound. *Dryd.*

LIFEVERLASTING. *An herb.* *Ainsworth.*

LIFEGIVING. *n. f.* [from *life* and *giving*.] Having the power to
give life.
His own heat,
Kindled at first from heaven's *lifegiving* fire. *Spenser.*
He sat devising death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LIFEGUARD. *n. f.* [from *life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's
person.

LIFELESS. *adj.* [from *life*.]
1. Dead; deprived of life.
The other victor-flame a moment flood,
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood. *Dryden.*
I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier. *Prior.*

2. Unanimated; void of life.
Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib! *Milt. P. L.*
Thus began
Outrage from *lifeless* things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The power which produces their motions, springs from
something without themselves: if this power were suspended,
they would become a *lifeless*, unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*
And empty words the gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, *lifeless*! idol void and vain. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Without power, force, or spirit.
Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end.
Unknown to command, proud to obey
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay. *Shakespeare.*
Prior.

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LIFELESSLY. *adv.* [from *lifeless*.] Without vigour; frigidly;
jejunely.

LIFE LIKE. *n. f.* [from *life* and *like*.] Like a living person.
Minerva, *life like*, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphemia the fair. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LIFE STRING. *n. f.* [from *life* and *string*.] Nerve; strings imagined
to convey life.
These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts.
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel's Mus.*

LIFETIME. *n. f.* [from *life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life.
Jordan talked prose all his *lifetime*, without knowing
what it was. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

LIFEWEARY. *adj.* [from *life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living.
Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon speeding geer
As will disperse itself through all the veins,
That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead. *Shakespeare.*

TO LIFT. *v. a.* [from *lyfta*, Swedish; *lofter*, Danish.]
1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on
high.
Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Your guests are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*
Propp'd by the spring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.
So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble to great load to *lift*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To rob; to plunder.
So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night robbers *lift* the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.
My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. *2 Chron.*
Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Hers *lift* the soul to heav'n. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To raise in fortune.
The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclus.*

6. To raise in estimation.
Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen
out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer disgrace to the word
of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.
See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addison's Cato.*

8. To elevate; to swell with pride.
Lifted up with pride. *Tim. iii. 6.*
Our successes have been great, and our hearts have been
too much *lifted* up by them, so that we have reason to
humble ourselves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

9. Up is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*.
He *lift* up his spear against eight hundred, whom he flew
at one time. *2 Sam. xxiii. 8.*
Arise, *lift* up the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Genesis.*

TO LIFT. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.
Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,
And *lift* at their tails 'yer a winter be past. *Tusser's Husb.*
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength,
like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has
often its force broken. *Locke.*

LIFT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of lifting; the manner
of lifting.
In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the
weight of the body beareth most upon the knees. *Bacon.*
In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift*, that makes
the speed. *Bacon's Essays.*
The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he springs. *L'Estr.*

2. [In Scottish.] The sky: for in a starry night they say, *How*
clear the lift is!

3. Effort; struggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raise what with
the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any state
of impotence and inability.
Myself and Trulla made a shift
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a stand.
For you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Swift.*

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing;
as also, if one be disguised much with liquor, they say, *He*
has got a great lift.

5. *Lifts* of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LIFTER. *n. f.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts.
Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine
head. *Psal. iii. 3.*
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